

Amusements, etc., this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—English Opera: "Satanella."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—"Henry VIII." Miss Cushman.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"Divorce."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Eileen O'Neil." Florence.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—Opera Bouffe: "La Perle."
NIMROD'S GARDEN—"The Streets of New-York."
OLYMPIC THEATRE—"Humpty Dumpty." Fox.
STREINWAY HALL—Dolby's Ballad Concert.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—Barletta and Pantomime Troupe.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The Jealous Wife."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Exhibition, Third-ave. and Sixth-st., open day and night.
DAN RICE'S CIRQUE, Fourteenth-st., between Second and Third-aves.
FASHION COURSE—Grand Military Festival and Pageant.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, etc.

Business Notices.

STAR & MARCUS, 222 Broadway, (op. main), make a specialty of the
GERMAN MANUFACTURING CO'S
STERLING SILVER WARE.
 Special attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the year, and quite recently completed.
 An unusually attractive assortment of novelties, in fancy silver, caused for wedding gifts, of an inexpensive character.
 The works of the German Company are very extensive, enabling them to supply the most accomplished talent in designing, skill in producing, and the best labor-saving machinery and method of manufacture, thus reducing the cost and bringing these beautiful wares within the reach of almost every purchaser.
 The standard of this silver is that of British Sterling—925-1000.

DONATION DAY—Aid for the Union House for Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan. The public are earnestly invited to attend the highly interesting performance at the Pavilion, corner of Broadway, Oct. 11, in order that every man, woman, and child may witness the Orphan's jubilee. The gates will be open to all without charge. Free admission for that day, one and two tickets. Those who wish to contribute a donation will find boxes at each entrance in which they can deposit under charge of committees, but no one will be allowed to solicit donations, the manager preferring to leave the liberality of visitors.

Full Styles Gentlemen's Dress Hats ready at popular prices. **BRUNER**, 210 Broadway, corner of Polio-st.

JUST RECEIVED.
 An invoice of superior quality of Kid Gloves, 2, 3, and 4 buttons. **FAIRBANKS**, 65 Broadway.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, entirely new patterns, will be opened this morning. **FAIRBANKS**, 65 Broadway.

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WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES, all forms. **AMERICAN SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE CO.**, 140 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk and Metal. **WEDDING CARDS**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

ARTISANALITIES—PALMER LINES. **ARTISANALITIES**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. **TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. **DAILY TRIBUNE**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum. **SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. **WEEKLY TRIBUNE**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

Advertising Rates. **ADVERTISING RATES**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 10c, 25c, and 50c per line. **WEEKLY TRIBUNE**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR THE CAMPAIGN. **THE TRIBUNE FOR THE CAMPAIGN**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

Commencing with the issue of October 11, THE TRIBUNE, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

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 Orders should be sent at once. Terms cash in advance.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE TRIBUNE, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune. **NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1871. **TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1871**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET. **TRIPLE SHEET**, 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway, and 140 Broadway.

The Newcastle strike is to be settled by arbitration. An immense "Home Rule" demonstration has taken place in Drogheda, Ireland. The elections for Council-General passed off quietly in France, the returns thus far being too meagre to indicate the result. Treaty negotiations between France and Germany are still in progress in Berlin. A new political party has been formed in Spain. The Roumanian railway bond question will shortly be settled.

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would be a pity if the rich tributes should be wasted in a mere monumental pile, when the endowment and completion of some noble institution for the blessing and elevation of the race for which Charles Dickens did so much would more fittingly symbolize the grandeur and influence of his genius.

Do not fail to read the Address of the Irish-American champions of a Protective Tariff to their brethren in our country. They will be heard and heeded by thousands of their countrymen, who are widely rallying and organizing to uphold the true interest of Labor everywhere. They will be heard from in November, 1872.

The most encouraging news we have lately seen from Spain is the statement that the Progressists and Democrats have held a caucus and have resolved upon a radically liberal programme of parliamentary action. This purpose drove Sagasta out of the meeting, and it is to be hoped, may drive him out of the party. The resolutions of Spanish conventions are not always to be blindly received—a particular in which they differ from ours. But the events of the last year have been rapidly educating the Radicals of Spain into a policy which may give them a right to their name.

We publish to-day a very full and comprehensive resumé of the condition of the crops in Europe and the harvest returns. From these reports our readers may gather a clear idea of the general result of agricultural labor in Great Britain and Central Europe. In England, the winter prospect is not a cheerful one, and the losses sustained by stock-raisers supplement those of short crops and the spread of the potato disease. The returns from other parts of Europe are more encouraging, but the general impression derived from a review of the whole field is much less favorable than that which was formed from a review of our own harvest-fields, published in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks since. Indeed, compared with the condition of American breadstuffs markets, those of Great Britain and many parts of Europe are in a very straitened condition; and this fact, added to the appreciation of prices sure to follow the destruction of Chicago, may be taken as a warning of future high prices in the West.

It seemed yesterday to be the conviction of the most intelligent underwriters that the Chicago calamity would eventually result in such reforms in the rates of premium, the assumption of risks, and the bringing about of a better understanding between companies, as would place the business of underwriting on a sounder basis. It may also lead to such legislation by the several States as will make it more difficult for new companies to be organized, as too many now are, with insufficient capital, or for existing ones to conceal their weakness from the public eye. The convocation in this city next week of the Insurance Commissioners of twenty or more States, who compose the National Insurance Convention, becomes, in view of these facts, a matter of general concern, for this body has it in its power, by the concurrent action of its members, to bring about almost any legislative action that the exigencies of the moment may seem to demand.

The sentence of Paymaster Hodge, severe as it is, does not seem excessive, if we reflect upon the gross, willful and deliberate theft of which he has been guilty. As originally decided upon by the Court-Martial, the punishment amounted to imprisonment for life; as modified by the President, it exempts him from further imprisonment after his ten years at hard labor shall have expired. But, compared with the punishment which has been visited upon many others who have been convicted of stealing from the United States Government while employed in the civil service, it must be confessed that the sentence of the Court-Martial seems oppressive. There is a gross disparity between the sentences pronounced on military swindlers and those in the civil department. Too often, in fact, the latter escape all punishment by compromising with the Government, or by their bondsmen making good the amount of their abstractions. The War Department is not too severe, but the other Departments are too lax in their discipline. We venture to say that a few such sentences as that passed upon Paymaster Hodge would, if rendered in the civil service, be a wholesome lesson to the thieves who steal from the Treasury almost with impunity.

CHICAGO.

For many years the name which we have written at the head of these lines has rarely been spoken but with some form of typical superlative. When Miss Bremer visited us some score of years ago, she expressed her anxiety to go to the West to see Chicago, "the home of Loki and Thor, the supernatural 'Forces.' All over Europe there was the same vague and credulous wonder as to this marvelous town which had risen from the marshy border of the great lake, with the suddenness and ease of an exhalation. There was no story too wild to obtain credence when the scene was laid in Chicago. It was, after New-York, the best known name in Europe, for every village and hamlet had sent some of their enterprising children there, who wrote letters home full of the strange vivid life of that strong new land. It was scarcely considered an American city among the simple peasantry of Europe. The genial South German thought it a colony of Austria. The Swedish farmers regarded it as an appanage of the Scandinavian race. Even the home-loving Frenchman felt that there he would be among friends and kindred. It touched by these delicate chords of sympathy every nation and every township in the world.

At home, where no element of fable entered into our ideas, the city seemed scarcely less remarkable in its growth and its robust individuality. With a less population than many others, it has for a long time claimed, with general assent, the position of the second city on the Continent. There was a breadth of municipal life, a force and vigor of commercial activity, a cheery and confident self-assertion which impressed the country, and made us take the lusty young city at its own valuation. In readiness of resource, in the application of force to the novel problems arising from its rapid growth and development, it seemed to take rank with the great capitals. It seemed sufficient for itself in all emergencies. To handle the vast volume of grain which the fruitful prairies poured into its bins, it invented the Elevator. It lifted itself out of its marshes and raised its own grade by several feet. It moved stone palaces bodily and held them in the air while it built basements under them. When it wanted fresh water, it burrowed for a mile or two under Lake Michigan,

and, with an audacity toward nature never equaled in history, it tapped the bottom of the inland sea. The dates of its history seem more fantastic than any fiction. John Kinzie built his cabin there in 1804. The Indians massacred the garrison of Fort Dearborn in 1812. In 1830 there were 13 houses scattered about the marshes, giving shelter to a hundred parti-colored squatters, and in 1870, when the hair of the first-born native of the town had not begun to grizzle, the census-takers found 300,000, and gave mortal offense to 50,000 more, who insisted they were not counted. A week ago Buffalo had in store 635,800 bushels of grain; Montreal, 511,210; St. Louis, 777,881; Milwaukee, 793,325; Toledo, 1,282,487; Chicago, 6,078,560. There is a large in these figures which to the practical American mind means more than any baptism of poetry and romance.

Since yesterday Chicago has gained another title to preeminence. Unequaled before in enterprise and good fortune, she is now unapproachable in calamity. Her name is inseparably connected with the greatest disaster of modern times. The burning of New-York in 1835 has always been regarded as a terrible visitation, and elderly gentlemen in Wall-st. stoutly asserted yesterday that the Chicago fire was no greater. But the accounts of the time say that 648 houses were destroyed—a grave calamity of course, but trifling when compared with the 12,000 houses in ashes in what was Chicago. The great fire of London, which struck the world with horror and gave a not unworthy inspiration to the noble verse of Dryden, ravaged a track of 436 acres. But five square miles of blackened and smoking ruins are the ghastly credentials which Chicago offers in support of her claim to preeminence in disaster. When a title of the wealth of a community perishes, it seems that the very sources of existence are sapped. It is estimated that fully one-half of the value of Chicago has been annihilated by one day's destruction.

It is one of those scenes where the wildest words are weak to describe the devastation. It is only by imagining New-York obliterated from Madison-square to the Battery that we can form some idea of the extent of the catastrophe. The fire broke out among the dry frame buildings of the South Division, and was fanned and driven by a south-west gale—one of those fierce and unchecked tempests that blow over the lake and the prairie—to the very heart of the city, over theaters, hotels, the courts and the churches, the enormous business-houses and the luxurious dwellings that made the young city so beautiful and impressive, until, growing with what it fed on, and still scourged by the gale, it leaped the river and ravaged the rich and thickly-settled Northern suburb. Little of the city except its southern and western borders are left—the shell from which the kernel has been gnawed away.

The ultimate result is not doubtful. Like Moscow, like London, like New-York, like Portland, the city will be built again. It has too much of life and elasticity to succumb even to a blow so terrible as this. It has its place in the economy of the nation and the world to fill, and cannot be spared. In the end it will certainly recover. But there is much of uncertainty and difficulty in the interval. The sudden withdrawal of this great and busy community from the sphere of commercial life will produce a widespread confusion and disturbance of values and relations. Chicago is a heavy creditor of New-York, and the whole North-West is the creditor of Chicago. At a time when money is not over-plentiful, there comes this sudden and unexpected demand for large sums to meet this fearful exigency. We hope the prudence and coolness which the emergency requires will not fail. There is no justification for a panic. There seemed some danger of one yesterday in the first shock of the frightful intelligence, but the tendency was handsomely surmounted in the afternoon. There is little doubt that our insurance companies will be able to pay all their losses. When this is done all can then unite in devising the means to repair the damage of the fire. But in the meanwhile the immediate and pressing question is that of hunger and cold. One hundred thousand people are houseless and famishing. The cities of the West have spoken promptly and honorably, voting large supplies of money and food. New-York will doubtless to-day do its whole duty, in its organized and corporate meetings. But this is a case where every citizen has the privilege of making some offering to humanity. Let none neglect it. No greater calamity ever appealed to the hearts of men. Let New-York show herself the first of the cities of the nation in charity, as she is first in power.

MAYOR HALL.

The Star, in defense of Mayor Hall's official approval of the monstrous bills of Ingersoll, Garvey, &c., says: "Mayor Hall has done precisely what he thinks he should have done. For instance, a creditor presents a bill at the Controller's office. It is first checked and examined by the entry clerk; then it passes to the Auditor, who investigates it thoroughly; if satisfied, he signs and endorses it with his name; it then goes to the Deputy Comptroller, who directs a warrant to be made out in conformity to the amount endorsed by the Auditor; the warrant is then sent with the bill to the Controller for his signature, and then it is sent, and generally scores are taken at a time, to the Mayor for his signature. Now the Controller is the Mayor's subordinate, charged with the very duty which Mr. Greeley says the Mayor should intrust to another subordinate, and it would be not only absurd but the extremity of folly, expense, and delay, were the Mayor to re-investigate by other officers the bills and accounts already passed and certified to by officials paid to perform that particular duty. Would it? The warrant being signed, the Mayor's signature, and is received, without question, his signature, and is referred to the Controller's office. There it is registered, and, when handed over to the creditor, is dated and signed by the Register."

We repeat the avowal of our conviction that Mayor Hall should resign or be removed on his own showing, whether guilty of embezzlement for his own profit or not. Bear in mind that this journal has from year to year insisted that the immense sums voted ostensibly to build, equip and furnish, the new Court-House, were in good part stolen—that they were voted in order to be stolen. Mayor Hall is a journalist, and of course reads the newspapers. He used to be a Republican, and has not yet broken himself of the habit of reading THE TRIBUNE. He knew, therefore, that we denounced these Court-House disbursements as fraudulent; he knows that we do not make such charges at random. Yet here come fresh bills upon bills, day after day, for plumbing, painting, plastering, carpeting, &c., after enough had been paid for these purposes to plaster, paint, plumb, and carpet Versailles or the Vatican thrice over. Yet Hall still went on approving the bills of Ingersoll, Garvey, &c., &c., for \$50,000, \$75,000, and even larger sums, day after day, without sending one of his twenty or thirty idle subordinates to see what

could become of all this mountainous array of carpets, chairs, chandeliers, &c., &c. What could he imagine his approval meant? Why did he suppose it was required? And how came he to appoint \$50,000 Ingersoll a Commissioner of the New Court-House last December? Ah, neighbor Star! Hall's case is past surgery!

MR. TILTON ON DIVORCE.

We print herewith "Mr. Tilton's Views of 'Marriage and Divorce,' as set forth by himself. We have repeatedly printed the same views (essentially) as set forth at full length by several eminent writers on his side, so that we are very glad to find Mr. Tilton's statement a short one.

Mr. Tilton's right to think as he does, we do not dispute; our right to regard his doctrine as eminently pernicious and detestable, he seems unwilling to concede. We feel that just such reasoning as his, instilled by libertines into the ears of their foredoomed victims, has filled and is now filling the earth with sin, misery, and moral ruin. Indeed, the libertine who beguiles an innocent girl into compliance with his wishes, and deserts her when his passions are sated and she about to become a mother, stands fully justified by Mr. Tilton's premises and deductions. For the seducer would say, "I have ceased to love," "to honor, to cherish; therefore, my 'covenant' 'is ipso facto' ended; and I am free to go 'where I will.' If his doctrine is not Tilton's, we are unable to discern the difference.

Mr. Tilton says the marriage covenant "is 'ipso facto' ended whenever, instead of loving, 'they hate, and, instead of honoring, they despise,' &c." If Mr. Tilton has any form of marriage covenant in use among Christians which justifies his assertion, we challenge him to produce it. We never saw or read such; we are sure no such exists. On the contrary, all the marriage covenants within our knowledge bind the parties not to hate, despise, or loathe each other. If they do so, they break their vow; but this by no means releases them from its obligation.

We insist that the men and women who believe in the Tiltonian marriage covenant shall act accordingly. Let them stand up before the world and say, "We take each other for husband and wife for so long as we shall continue to love each other supremely; but 'whenever this shall no longer be the case, 'then we proclaim and will hold ourselves 'at liberty to separate and take to ourselves new partners;' then we shall know exactly how to treat them. They will be precisely in the position of every libertine who has a mistress, and will be regarded and treated accordingly. Their assuming before the world an obligation to cling to each other 'till death do part,' and then insisting on regulating their lives by one totally different, we unutterably abhor. In fact, no person who holds with Mr. Tilton has any right to marry at all. He has no right to the honors of marriage while he repudiates its essential obligation. The union that Mr. Tilton believes in is not marriage at all, but something radically diverse from that. It is the marriage 'a la jacque' of Parisian workmen and grisettes, which is expected to last a year, but often disappoints that expectation. Those who hold it superior to Christian marriage should prove their faith by giving it a distinctive name. Words are things, and Marriage is not what any one may choose to have it, but is defined by the dictionaries. If the Free-Lovers are not ashamed of their creed, let them prove it by giving a distinguishing name to their substitute for Marriage.

HOIST BY THEIR OWN PETARD.

The last defender of the Tammany Ring may as well give up the case of the thieves. It was easy enough to charge that the Committee appointed at the Cooper Union mass meeting were misled and even partisan in their proceedings in ferreting out the so-called frauds on the City; but a committee of merchants and business men, invited by the very officials implicated in the pending charges to cooperate with a sub-committee of Aldermen and Supervisors, must receive respectful hearing and implicit confidence in their report. This Committee have spent several weeks in a patient examination into the accounts of the City, the management of municipal affairs, and the general condition of the finances of the County and City. Their labors have been hampered by the very men who, with an assumed air of injured innocence, besought their minute investigation. The City authorities have steadily refused to send for persons and papers, and the only potent influence which the Citizens' Committee have really had in the premises was the semi-official character which they borrowed from the reflected dignity of their association with the County and City authorities by special invitation. Notwithstanding these impediments, and in spite of the loose way in which records and accounts have been kept, the report of the Committee, printed in THE TRIBUNE to-day, presents an appalling revelation of fraud, corruption, and misrule.

We cannot at this moment go into the revolting particulars of this great crime; it is enough to say that the Mayor's Committee have conclusively established the fact that the men who have had charge of public affairs have deliberately and sedulously embraced every opportunity to steal the public funds, or to afford the amplest facilities for others to steal them. The City has not merely suffered from an extravagant waste of money, but from every variety of fraud that was possible under the management of the Mayor and Heads of Departments. The ridiculous fraud of pretending to build a Court-House, and using that pretense as a sluice to draw a stream of cash from the Treasury, has been already exposed. In addition to this, we have now an exposure of villainies in other departments of the City Administration which fitly complement that monstrous story. For instance, it is pretended that the armories and drill-rooms occupied by the militia have cost, during the two years and eight months last past, the enormous sum of \$3,791,504 90. This money has nominally been paid out on this account, and it is claimed that only \$522,396 51 has been paid for rents, and \$3,221,803 39 for "repairs" to these armories and drill-rooms! The Committee, unable to secure the information which the power to send for persons and papers would